1	PUBLIC COMMENTS - PINE ISLAND - 6:30 - MAY 5, 2010
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3	In the Matter of the Application by Xcel Energy for a
4	Route Permit for the Hampton-Rochester-La Crosse 345 kV
5	Transmission Line Project
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7	PUC Docket Number: E002/TL-09-1448
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18	May 5, 2010
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21	American Legion
22	108 1st Avenue Southeast
23	Pine Island, Minnesota
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MR. LANGAN: Okay. So we'll open it up for comments and/or questions. And again, what I'll ask that you do is just come up to the microphone in front. It makes it easier for the court reporter to get your information down. What we ask is that you state your name when you come up and then spell your name as well, so we can jot that down and not mangle the spelling of the name. And we'll ask that folks speak one at a time up here. And what else? Anything else? Okay.

And the way we'll handle this is I do have some speakers who have registered on the speaker cards. I'll call out those folks first.

And then after that we'll just go by a show of hands and make sure that everybody gets their comments in and their questions answered.

Also, if you're not able to come up to the front to speak at the mic, you can just let us know that. We can bring a cordless mic, if you're not able to come up.

Connie. Connie Rude.

MS. RUDE: Connie Rude. R-U-D-E.

MR. LANGAN: One second. Is that not on?

MS. RUDE: Connie Rude. R-U-D-E.

My question is -- and it pertains to a

lot of what you said when you started off. I live in that little section, that little jog coming down off from 52. And we're talking about aesthetics and we're talking about crossing the river. Now, when we talked about coming down from Cannon Falls, you're talking about a linear line, and then you get to Zumbrota and you jog off from that line. And you said the reason that you're not doing it in Cannon Falls is -- crossing the river, but you're also making another river crossing right there on the Zumbro, coming to the west side of Highway 52.

Where we live, we worked really hard to become certified organic. So the land you're crossing is certified organic. My son -- son-in-law and daughter built a house and you're only going to be a very few feet because they're not far from that half section line.

The hill that you're going to cross is one that we use for sledding. There's been no farming on that hill for as long as we've owned the farm, which is over 20 years. We like to call it our nature preserve. It's really going to be not very pleasant to look at a gigantic utility pole on the top of that hill.

The other thing is there's rimland down

below. So you're also crossing rim property. It just makes no sense that for that little jog you're going to cross farmland. Plus, there are -- it's zoned A3, so there are three 35-acre building sites still available. Not that we're going to sell it, but that really impacts the saleability of that property. We also already have a transmission line going on Highway 60 to the south of us. And one to the west of us would be way too much.

Thank you for your time.

MR. LANGAN: Thank you.

I believe it's Don Heller.

MS. HELLER: Hi, my name is Don Heller,
H-E-L-L-E-R. I have, actually, five points I would
like to touch on.

Thank you for your explanation of the costing models and so on. I was a little confused by one of the maps. It appeared when you leave Pine Island, that you kind of wander on the alternative route south, you kind of wander around out in the middle of -- I'm not sure why you do that, but kind of takes some jogs to the west and south, kind of a box shaped line there, as opposed to just following the trail directly. So I just -- a question about that.

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The other major one is -- and I understand that if somehow the proposed route was to move from in front of my home to the front of somebody else's home, I would be happier, they would be sadder, I understand that part. But I'm on the intersection of 90th Street and 60th Avenue. And there are two old buildings there. The home I live in is 112 years old, probably one of the oldest homes in that area. Across the street, about 110 feet away, is a schoolhouse that was converted to a home. That's about 90 years old. And right now the -- there's an existing power line that goes through, there but it jogs across the road from my place and above the schoolhouse.

I'm a little concerned about an 80-foot easement in there somewhere. You take the road out of the way, there's no 80 feet in there. You're going to have to move one or both of those homes. They are historic, as I mentioned earlier.

The other comment I would like to make is at some point have we ever considered something like they do in building? Where you create a wiring closets where you put your stuff. We all know that transmission lines have to exist. We all know that they're necessary. I use electricity. Everyone in

this room uses electricity. We don't begrudge that idea at all. But is there any way that you could come up with a -- instead of this project-by-project attack, come up with a way to say, look, we're going to have -- this is the area. Perhaps following something like Highway 52, perhaps following something like the Douglas Trail.

The -- it's a bit of a pipe dream, but there's going to be a high speed rail discussed. There's a right-of-way for that. There's things that could be combined very easily. And instead of having unfortunate changes for people multiple times, you're kind of cutting the dog's tail off an inch at a time.

The other thing I would like to know is who are on the advisory task force? Who are the members for the advisory task force for this area? That's my last comment. So if you can provide that, that would be fantastic.

Thank you for your time.

MR. LANGAN: Okay. Okay. Thank you for the comments. To answer the last question there, the advisory task force members, we do have the structure in charge of that task force, what they're charged with doing and how that task force is

structured, along with the names and their affiliations on our web site. So again, if we look at our web site and go to this project page, there will be a listing of each of those individuals that has committed their time to participate on the task force. So we do have that available for folks' review.

MS. HELLER: Thank you.

MR. LANGAN: Okay. And it's either Beau or Kate Kennedy.

MR. KENNEDY: I'm not Katie. Beau Kennedy, K-E-N-N-E-D-Y.

We -- my wife and I and two kids own ten acres on the alternate route in Mazeppa Township on Route 16. We're currently building our first home on that ten acres. And it just so happens the garage we put up last week is within 30 feet of the proposed centerline and our house is within 200 feet. I just wanted to point out that those structure are not on that original scoping document that was submitted previously, as well as a few other of our neighbors' homes.

Now, we also -- just have a couple comments here. We'd also appreciate, during the environmental review process of the alternate route

line, that a complete -- like a native vegetation survey be completed on our property and the properties adjacent to the proposed north route crossing of the river. We are aware of a few rare and unique plant communities that do exist on that route.

We would also like to mention that a new utility crossing across the north Zumbro River would have a negative effect on wildlife and eco tourism in the area. In November of 2008 the citizens of Minnesota voted yes for a sales tax, taxing themselves to help protect our water and wildlife habitat in Minnesota. I would bet that if we put this route up to a plan -- or put this routing plan up for a vote, the majority of our taxpayers in Minnesota would vote for this land to follow existing utility corridors and disturb as little virgin ground as possible.

That is what we request: Use existing road and utility corridors and not put scars across our wooded bluff lands and valleys forever.

Thank you for your time.

MR. LANGAN: Okay. Thank you for your comments. And that raises a good point. If -- if folks are looking at maps either here tonight or

they're looking at maps on our web site or in the permit application at the libraries and you see that your home or certain structures are not represented on there, that is information that we need, that -- if that's been missed.

So I appreciate you raising that point.

And that's one part of the thing that we're out here for tonight, if there's anything that's inaccurate about the maps that are out there, please let us know so that we can consider that in our review.

That was it for the registered speakers.

But we'll make sure that everyone gets an opportunity to speak. This is a good size group here. So I'm going to start by just going for a raise your hand and we'll call you up. And I'll do my best to call on you in order. Please be patient with me.

Yes, sir.

MR. MACK: My name is Tim Mack, M-A-C-K. I would like to speak to the part on one of your slides where you talked about right-of-way requirements.

I guess I would like to see a requirement for liability waivers and an indemnity clause in the easements. When we negotiated an easement with

Goodhue County Electric recently for the new industrial park in Zumbrota, those were included. I think they should be automatic. Landowners shouldn't have to come out and ask for them.

We do have a large Xcel line that crosses our current property and some of their maintenance contractors have done things which would leave us exposed to potential financial liability. And since most property owners will receive no direct benefit from a new line, they shouldn't be exposed to any liability issues from it either.

Thank you.

MR. LANGAN: Thank you. Yes, please.

MS. ZINK: My name is Therese Zink
Z-I-N-K, and I own 20 acres on the alternative
route. I live on 195 between 480 and 490. And I
have a farmhouse that's 117 years old and also put
in three acres of prairie, so that's probably not on
your assessment.

I'm also a physician and one of the things that I was concerned about was in reviewing this there was no mention of any health assessment. And when you look at the evidence as far as impact on human health and animal health, there's no clear evidence one way or the other, but there's much

anecdotal evidence about childhood cancer concerns and also potential health issues for animals, as well. And so there's no discussion of that and I feel like that really needs to be addressed.

Secondly, the -- our world is different now. And with this kind of electronic current I have concern about what this is going to do to cell phone service and internet lines and also GPS for farmers who are planting via that, and there's really no discussion of that. Because once the problem is there and the line is up, families have no opportunity to deal with that problem or have any claim.

So I also represent a number of the other landowners in my area who signed a petition which I can leave with you.

But also, really encouraging you to consider going along the 52. I'm in that part that jogs off 52 and then cuts in, actually goes through my property to head over to Mazeppa. And so would ask that you follow existing power lines or existing highways there.

MR. LANGAN: Thank you very much for your comments. In the page of impacts that we propose to study, I probably should read each and every one of

those. But public health effects are one thing that we do look at in there, and I realize it wasn't one that I said out loud. So I apologize for that. But that is something we will look at.

This is an issue that, as you indicated, has been studied quite a bit. And so we're going to put that information in as part of that environmental impact statement. So thank you for your comment.

Okay. Other comments or questions? Yes, please.

MR. BJORK: My name is Tim Bjork, B-J-O-R-K.

MR. STEVENSON: You have to step really close to the microphone, unfortunately.

MR. BJORK: I've heard this talk about the preferred line and the alternate line. And I would like to know what the priorities is -- you know, you choose which way you're going to go, if you know, if you can tell me it's 75 percent the preferred way and 25 percent the other way, that's a number I would kind of like to know.

If you can't give me that number, then can you give me some kind of history? Because I'm sure this is not your first project, that you've had

these proposals before. In the history of those proposals, can you tell me, you know, it went 75 percent on the proposed and 25 percent on the alternate.

Thank you.

MR. LANGAN: Thank you for that question.

And I'll field that one.

By state rule the utility is required to provide us with two routes. And they ask -- and the state rule asks that the utility identify one as a preferred route. From that point on those two routes--or in the case around the Zumbro River three routes--are evaluated using the exact same criteria. The same criteria that the Public Utilities

Commission uses on evaluating one route is the same criteria they use evaluating another. So from our review perspective there is not a preferred route at that point.

Your question that you asked I get a lot. People obviously would like to know, is there a greater chance that one or the other gets approved? And at this point no, there's not. There's not a -- it's a 50-50 -- it's a 50-50 chance right now. And the reason for that is because we haven't developed our record in the review yet. We need to go in and

verify the information that the utility has provided. We need to look at available studies and information that's out there to review. We need to gather input from you as to what's important; was a house missed along the way, was a building missed along the way. And until that record is fully developed, we place no value judgment on which route is superior. We're going to evaluate those equally.

And so some people get frustrated by that answer. They like me to be able to give a more specific answer. But that's the very reason why I can't. We need to develop that record, we need to study these routes. And while one is called preferred and one is called alternate, in our review and in the Public Utility Commission's review -- or view, right now they are equal. They're going to be evaluated under the same criteria.

So thank you for asking that question.

It gave me an opportunity to say that.

MR. BJORK: What about the history, though, of other proposed?

MR. LANGAN: The history of these projects, I can't give you a percent on whether, you know, like you were suggesting, 75 percent of the time a preferred route gets approved. Frankly, by

the end of this process it may not be that those are the only -- those two routes might not look exactly like that. There may be additional route segments we're going to look at, there may be longer stretches of routes that are.

So while, yes, sometimes a preferred route is ultimately selected because it reduces the impacts, you know, more so than other routes, there can be -- you know, the alternate routes sometimes reduces the impact. Modified versions of either the preferred or the alternate could be what is ultimately -- what is ultimately approved.

So by the time that the Public Utility Commission -- Utilities Commission is making that determination, it might look slightly or quite different from what's proposed right now.

In the back.

MR. THEDENS: I'm Mike Thedens. I have a farm, 160 acres of century farm in Farmington township, in section 9.

MR. LANGAN: I'm sorry to interrupt you.

I didn't --

MR. STEVENSON: You have to step really close to the microphone.

MR. THEDENS: Okay. I live in

Farmington, Section 9, and with a 160-acre farm there. And it's a century farm so it's been in my family for 150 years. And some of the concerns that I have is that my parents, they weren't able to make it tonight, but they live -- they have an 80-acre farm directly north of mine and the power lines that -- for the preferred route in that spot is where you're looking at making the jog going from east to west and north and south.

And for my parents, they're 80 years old and they're going to be looking at possibly retiring soon here in the near -- I mean, possibly selling it to me, being somebody in their family, or maybe even selling it, if they decide to move to town or something. Land values are a pretty important piece of that because they're getting affected on two sides of their property, which is 50 percent of the perimeter of their land. Can't believe that doesn't have a big impact on the property value of that 80 acres, especially when in the township there 80 acres is what you have to have for a building site.

That's one concern. The other concern with the property values and how it affects that would be also there's a good chance that I would probably retain ownership of that, possibly, in the

future, or maybe one of my children. So that impact on that property value is going to have an impact, even if it isn't for my folks, it could be for my family, whether it's myself or my kids.

Another question, thing I had here, too.

I noticed tonight you handed out the flowchart here showing the process. But the one you had in the PowerPoint presentation, it was slightly different. Curious if that PowerPoint presentation is available online so a person can see all the breakdown of that flowchart?

The other thing, too, on advisory board, how do they work? Besides getting the listing of those people, what is their role? And as far as us contacting them, sharing our concerns or whatever, what is their role in the process of that?

MR. LANGAN: Okay. The answer to one of the questions is: Is the process diagram that was shown on the screen tonight available on our web site? And yes, it is, it's available. If you go to our main page, which we had the web link up before and it's on your documentation here, if you go to that page and you click on transmission lines, there will be a full process diagram and an alternate process diagram.

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Click on the full review process diagram.

That's the process that we use to evaluate a line of this length and this capacity. That's the 12-month review. And so that process diagram is there, along with all sorts of other information that's helpful.

I can't stump for the web site enough, if you do have web access. And so that is available. But again, make sure you're clicking on the full process diagram, as opposed to the alternative process.

In terms of the advisory task force, your question about that, first of all, I can explain how we -- how we go about assembling that advisory task force and then talk about the involvement and their -- how they're involved with their constituents, if you will. Every township, city, or county that either the preferred or alternate line of either the 345 or the 161 kilovolt line--so every local unit of government--received a solicitation letter asking for their participation, explaining the structure and charge of the task force and what the time commitment would be along with that.

We also followed that up with e-mails,
e-mail communications to all those government units.
And we followed that up, in fact, with phone calls

afterwards. So we -- so any township or county or city that any of these proposals pass through receive that information.

Also, in addition to the local government units, we go out and solicit membership from non-governmental organizations. So this could be environmental groups, this could be chambers of commerce, a whole host, I guess, of non-governmental organizations. So -- and those same folks receive the solicitation letters and e-mails and phone calls.

It is a time commitment. We do ask for -- for this group to attend meetings, we ask for this group to do homework, we ask for this group to put together and review their report that ultimately comes out and gets considered in the scoping process. So it's a time commitment.

Understandably, some folks weren't able to make that time commitment. Other folks chose, I guess, maybe to participate in the process another way, and then the members that are on the task force chose to make that time commitment and participate.

At our first meeting -- at our first meeting we talked about issues and impacts, just like we're talking about tonight. At our second

meeting we talked about route alternatives and route segment alternatives. And at the third meeting we tied that all together and the group, with the help of a facilitator, puts together a final report to us on what those issues are and what those alternatives are of priority to the group.

We do talk to the group at that first meeting about that we encourage them -- and by nature when it's local government folks they realize they have a constituency and they're representing a large group of people, same thing with the non-governmental organizations. So we encourage them to go out and seek input from their constituencies and to bring that to the table, to make contacts with the people in their area, understand what their priorities and interests are and to really bring those to the table and have that -- have that broad view, have that broad view within, whether it's the township, whether it's the city, whether it's the countywide view, or whether it's the representation for their organization, and really to bring that to the table. They are to represent -- represent their constituency at the table.

Does that answer your question, sir?

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1 MR. THEDENS: Thank you. 2 MR. LANGAN: Sorry. Looking to the back 3 of the room. Please. MR. WALTERS: My name is Steve Walters, 4 5 W-A-L-T-E-R-S. I live in New Haven Township, Section 11. I believe the biggest environmental 6 7 impact is the proximity, closeness to our homes and dwellings, bar everything else. We spend 89 percent 9 of our time there, and I think that should be 10 avoided at all costs putting in this power line. 11 That's all I got to say. 12 MR. LANGAN: Okay. Thank you. 13 Other comments or questions? Sir. 14 MR. LYSTROM: My name is Wayne Lystrom, 15 L-Y-S-T-R-O-M. I am -- I live in the Roscoe 16 Township, in Section 5. I have several items. 17 don't know if I can get them answered right away or 18 whatever. I know Tom knows some of this because 19 he's answered it. 20 The towers, how tall are they that you're 21 proposing? Do you want to answer them now or should 22 I just get them all down? 23 MR. HILLSTROM: Well, if I answer them as 24 you go, I don't have to remember the questions.

Exactly.

MR. LYSTROM:

MR. HILLSTROM: The towers can range in height from 130 to 170 feet. On average they would be about 150 feet tall.

MR. LYSTROM: Okay. How far between each one?

MR. HILLSTROM: The distance between one tower and the next would be in the neighborhood of 1,000 feet.

MR. LYSTROM: Next: Format. If I check yes on the -- to get information, will you not send me paper copies? Or do you -- I want the paper copy, but I want the electronic copy also.

MR. LANGAN: Okay.

MR. LYSTROM: So if I check yes, does that eliminate paper?

MR. LANGAN: If you -- if you check yes, we'll -- it will eliminate paper. We won't send you a full hard copy of the draft environmental impact statement. And I should point that out. It would not be our intent to send that full document in hard copy to everyone on our mailing list. Our first priority is to have that available online and paperless, if we can. We will have paper hard copies at libraries and upon special requests. But we have -- we have quite the mailing list for this

1 and the expense, both in cost and to the paper 2 printing of that is -- we hope we can do paperless 3 copies, if possible. 4 MR. LYSTROM: Okay. The next one is for 5 Can you tell me the cost difference generally between alternative and the preferred? Just rough. 6 7 MR. HILLSTROM: I'm going to -- I'm going to -- I can't answer that question because I have a 9 real hard time remembering numbers. 10 Grant, did you hear the question? 11 MR. STEVENSON: Which? 12 MR. LYSTROM: The cost difference between 13 the preferred -- or the cost difference between 14 option one and option two. 15 MR. STEVENSON: Of which line? 16 MR. LYSTROM: The 345. 17 MR. STEVENSON: From? 18 MR. LYSTROM: Hampton to the substation. 19 MR. STEVENSON: I'll get that for you. 20 MR. LYSTROM: Okay. The next thing is 21 for -- and I'm sorry it's going back and forth, but 22 just a suggestion: Just in the naming, maybe they 23 should have option one and option two instead of 24 preferred because what happens for us is when we see 25 a preferred or alternate, it changes our mindset.

So probably one of the most important things I forgot was there is a missing structure on your diagram on the southwest corner of my property, 47628 135th Avenue, Zumbrota.

MR. LANGAN: Did you get that?

MR. LYSTROM: She's good.

Can you tell me how many members on the task force?

MR. LANGAN: I can. On the -- the task force that's focusing on the area from Hampton to northern Rochester, if you will, there are nine members on that task force. On the task force that focuses on the substation and the Pine Island, Zumbrota area out to the Mississippi River, there's seven members on that task force.

And I appreciate you bringing that up.

And this was the other part that I forgot to include in the other question: Every local government unit and non-governmental organization that applied to be on the task force is on the task force.

MR. LYSTROM: Thank you. Now, for Grant, I'm wondering if you can tell me the numerical rating between the preferred and the alternate route? Because you guys, Xcel, do a different way of deciding. So I guess I'm trying to figure out,

1 can you give me the number that you came up with, I 2 guess. 3 MR. STEVENSON: I'm not sure what you 4 mean by numerical ratings. Maybe you can explain it 5 a different way? MR. LYSTROM: What they said earlier in 6 7 the conversation or in the presentation is you gave them -- determining the route, there's a scientific 8 9 way of determining it. And without knowing the 10 scientificness -- scientific -- yeah, I guess, I 11 don't know, whatever the word is, write the right 12 one in there. Can you tell me the difference 13 between them? 14 MR. STEVENSON: Tom is going to explain 15 that. Your previous question, from Hampton to north 16 Rochester, the preferred route we estimate to be 17 \$88 million, the alternate 101. MR. HILLSTROM: Answer the question about 18 19 the scientificness. 20 MR. LYSTROM: That's the word. 21 MR. HILLSTROM: Well, in our permit 22 application, we have lots of tables. And those 23 tables compare the different routes with numerical 24 values for the different criteria. So there's not a

single number that gets summarized for each route,

but instead there are various criteria, categories that get summed up. So the best answer is to take a look at the permit application and look at the tables.

MR. LYSTROM: Thank you. For Matt: Do you guys use that same grading period or numerical rating when you guys look at it, or do you guys use something else?

MR. LANGAN: Yeah. We -- you know, in terms of -- you know, and Tom is talking about the different factors, so let's take one factor:
Wetlands. What are the impacts to wetlands along each route? There can be an acreage figure associated with that. And so one route may have X number of wetland acres affected, another might have Y number of acres affected.

So, yes, as part of our review, as part of the environmental impact statement we'll reverify all of the data that Xcel has provided to us so, yeah, hopefully that example is illustrative of what we'll do in terms of that. What we're also looking at, you know, policy and local land use and zoning and zoning compatibility, things like this. So it's not all numerical, if you will. But we do look at -- we do look at numbers, yes.

MR. LYSTROM: Okay. The last question is on people who have property that is affected, what I've been told--and you already answered that you don't know the answer--but I guess I wanted to get it on the record, is I was told that if the landowner and the utility could not come up with a -- an agreement, the utility would have to -- or there's -- there is a possibility of it being bought. Do you know anything about that?

MR. HILLSTROM: Yes, indeed. And that is right. If the landowner chooses to do so, the landowner can ask the utility to buy the entire parcel. If you're not happy with the project, if you're not happy with the line or the compensation that you get, that is an option. It's known as a buy-the-farm law or the buy-the-farm provision.

And as long as I have the microphone here, I wanted to go back to your first question about the structure heights. I just wanted to clarify that the numbers that I gave you are for the 345 line. And now for the 161 line the towers would be shorter, they would be about 80 feet tall with a span of near 500 feet between them. So the lower voltage lines have smaller structures.

MR. LYSTROM: And the last thing I would like to do is make adjust a statement. I bought this property to -- as an investment to possibly retire to, a relaxation location, and I think that the viewing of 100-plus-foot structure at the back of the property would drastically reduce the value, especially in my eyes. Thank you.

MR. LANGAN: Okay, thank you.

Okay. Yeah, please come up. I thought I saw a hand in the back of the room.

MS. HELLER: Betsy Heller, H-E-L-L-E-R. Is there any -- are there any reports yet on medical? If this goes on our route, it's going to be basically on our porch. And are there any medical reports saying how far you need to be away from this?

MR. LANGAN: That is something that we will study and provide information for in our environmental document. Any potential public health effects associated with that, with the transmission line. The World Health Organization has done studies on this, the Minnesota Department of Health has done studies on this. There are studies within the five-state region that we draw information from. It is something that's been studied over a number of

years, and some of those studies have been completed recently, as well. So it's not 30- and 40-year-old studies that we're looking at.

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But what we do is we look for the available information that's out there, reputable organizations that put together this information, and then we supply that documentation in the environmental impact statement.

MS. HELLER: And if our house is deemed to be moved, is that part of the compensation? Ι think you referenced it in your part of the presentation.

MR. LANGAN:

Tom, would you take that? MR. HILLSTROM: Yeah, as the project has been developed, we've done enough preliminary engineering to know that the routes can be built as they're shown on maps without having to remove any So we don't plan on removing any homes. homes.

MR. HELLER: There's not 80 feet between those two buildings.

MS. HELLER: I'll make you dinner. Come Actually, you made my day. I want to move to California, but he's not shooting for that.

I just -- really, we are right on the road. Literally ten steps to the road.

1 MR. HILLSTROM: Maybe afterwards you can show me exactly where you live. But in some of 2 3 those cases there is a house very near the road, and if the other side of the road is less --4 5 MR. HELLER: Not there, you picked the wrong spot. 6 7 MS. HELLER: Across the street is five 8 steps to the road and we have ten and I think we're 9 the preferred. 10 MR. HILLSTROM: Maybe after the formal 11 part of the meeting here you can show me on the map 12 exactly where you're talking about. 13 MR. LANGAN: Yes. Please, right here. 14 I'm sorry, you in the back, you'll get to 15 I'm sorry I missed you. ao next. 16 MS. LOGAN: I'm short. 17 MR. LANGAN: Me too. 18 MS. MANCILMAN: Can you hear me now? 19 I'm Vicki Mancilman, M-A-N-C-I-L-M-A-N. And 20 it's probably going to be kind of what Betsy was 21 talking about. When we were talking with you, you 22 said that the voltage could affect our electric 23 And if it affects your electric fences how 24 far away do our homes have to be not to affect us?

And also, if there was humming from them also, which

1 is okay, but how far away -- how far away is the humming going to be? 2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We can't hear you. 3 MS. MANCILMAN: Can't hear me? 4 5 MR. LANGAN: We can. The answer to that is we will take any noise affects, we will talk 6 about the noise that is associated with these 7 8 transmission projects, we will talk about -- we will 9 look into various -- how far the line comes from 10 homes -- comes from homes and at what distances. So 11 how many homes are within 100 feet, how many homes 12 within 200 feet. And so we'll analyze that and then 13 we'll suit the review, and based on the reports and 14 the information that's out, there we'll be able to 15 talk about the anticipated effects at certain 16 distances from the line. If that's answering your 17 question? 18 MS. MANCILMAN: Yep. So then will we get 19 copies of all this also --20 MR. LANGAN: Yes. 21 MS. MANCILMAN: -- so that we know? 22 Thank you. Excellent. MR. LANGAN: Yes. 23 As part of the environmental impact statement we'll 24 have a bibliography that will cite all of the 25 studies that we use in our valuation, all of the

available information that's out there. aren't -- we don't intend to take the entire World Health Organization study and put it into our document. We will take the pertinent information and include it in the main document. But we will have a bibliography and a reference so that you can go out and read that information for yourself, access that at the library or online and take a look at those studies that we use to develop our information on the project. MS. MANCILMAN: Okay. MR. LANGAN: Okav.

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MS. MANCILMAN: Thank you.

MR. LANGAN: Thank you.

And please. Thank you for being patient.

MS. LOGAN: Thank you. My name is Erin E-R-I-N, L-O-G-A-N. I apologize for my Logan. elementary questions, but this is my first meeting. And it sounds like it's a public information meeting. So I'm just kind of looking for some information.

I read through the packet and it explains that the purpose of the project is to improve reliability, help meet increased demand, and then

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tap into the vast wind resources in the area. So I have two questions. My first is: Of those three things, which is actually the higher priority that's driving the project? Because it appears that we have other major corridors in place between the Twin Cities and La Crosse and they're not being used. So I'm just kind of curious about that.

And then the second question: Are your substations sized specifically to accommodate all the wind projects that are in the MISO queue? Or when these wind projects come forward will you need to increase the size of the substations?

MR. LANGAN: Okay. Tom.

MR. HILLSTROM: The first question about the priorities for the need, the number one priority for the need is load serving to the city and the area around Rochester and, again, the city and the area around La Crosse and Winona. Those two areas have been growing over the last 20 to 30 years. The population and electrical demand in those cities have grown. And in order to reliably serve that electric need, there needs to be more supply to those areas. And that's the number one priority for this project.

The other elements of the need, regional

reliability of the overall transmission system is there, and you're right about that. And also, the need to incorporate more renewable energy onto the grid is the third reason.

I started off this evening talking about the wind developments and how we don't really have a direct connection with those wind developments. And again, this project was designed without any specific wind development in mind. Our substation is sized in a manner to handle our project. And we usually buy a piece of land that is suited to expand that substation. And I don't know of any plans to expand the substation beyond what we're designing it for.

But like everything else, things change and, you know, more things happen that we can't foresee. And you know, the area in the substation and around it may be expanded, but I don't have any information on imminent projects that would do that.

But that's not to say that these wind developments won't tap into the substation that we build because that -- that is likely what they would have to do. If you build a big new wind farm, you have to connect that wind farm into the system through a substation. So the substations that we

1 build may be used to connect the wind development 2 into the system. 3 Yes, please, in the back. 4 MS. WHEATLEY: Chris Wheatley, 5 W-H-E-A-T-L-E-Y. My question has to do with the question that was just asked. Who in the State of 6 7 Minnesota is responsible for figuring out, when 8 somebody puts in an alternative energy like wind 9 energy or like when a grid comes through, who 10 decides the overall plan of where energy is needed 11 and how do they go about allocating that? Do the 12 corporations come to us and say we think you need 13 power here? Or does the Department of Energy say, 14 well, we think we need power there, so let's 15 contract it out? 16 MR. LANGAN: Okay. Okay. Tom, do you 17 have anyone here that can speak about MISO? 18 MR. HILLSTROM: Hum. 19 MR. LANGAN: It's --20 MR. HILLSTROM: Let me take a little 21 survey of somebody who might, see if I can find 22 something. 23 MR. LANGAN: We're going to do our best 24 to get you an answer to that. And once we locate

somebody, we'll address that question.

Just real quickly, MISO is the Midwest Independent System Operators and it is an organization that oversees just what the question was about here. MR. HILLSTROM: Grant is willing to take a stab at that. MR. STEVENSON: Okay. I was helping somebody at a map on the back, so could you repeat the question? Sorry to make you walk all this way. I'll meet you -- I'll be Phil Donahue.

MS. WHEATLEY: All right.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You look like Phil.

MS. WHEATLEY: In a nutshell, I want to know, for the State of Minnesota, the Department of Energy, who looks out for who? Like does the power company come to the State of Minnesota and say, you know, we think that you might need power at A, B, and C location and we would like to put that up, and then the wind energy from who knows where comes and says we would like to put wind energy up because we think you could benefit for this.

But I think -- you know, I feel like there's no overall plan about how to connect all these grids together. And I would just think that

the State of Minnesota, or any state, would have an 2 overall energy plan to decide what the state needs 3 where and how they're going to do it and who they're 4 going to allocate it to. Just like, you know, like 5 the federal government puts out bids and we get bids 6 So does the state do that, too? That's what I 7 want to know. 8

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MR. STEVENSON: So you ask -- we're going to have to tag team this one. It's a very complicated issue. If someone wants to develop wind energy, who's managing that? Well, part of the answer is the legislature mandated our no binary standard. And the renewable -- the type of generation that is proven to be most viable is wind.

So the utilities are obligated to buy the We're not obligated to build the wind power energy. So what the utilities have mostly elected plants. to do is to buy the power from another corporation. Now, very recently Xcel Energy, we bought our first wind power plant. But most of the wind that is on our system, we just purchase the energy.

So when there's developers, large developers and small developers that are out trying to find the best wind and put their business deal together, and they'll negotiate with one or more

utilities to buy the power. But to connect to the transmission system, that's when they have to apply to MISO, the Midwest ISO, and they are an organization that manages the multistate transmission grids.

Does that start to get -- I can't answer the state energy policy one.

MS. WHEATLEY: Right. And that's what I mean. I mean, I understand the part where, you know, Xcel Energy or something is to determine need and -- but I don't understand where the Department of Energy falls in this above -- above all of this. Like -- seems like, to me, the Department of Energy, they know they're growing communities already, they know they need power. It seems like they should be a little bit more in control of the situation.

MR. STEVENSON: There's multiple parts to that question. The -- if you're asking about local electric reliability, not what source is the power, but the local reliability is the obligation of the utility. And we have different reliability requirements from governments to help judge that part. But I --

MS. DEBLEECKERE: IRP.

MR. STEVENSON: Okay. I'm going to give

the microphone back to Matt.

MR. LANGAN: We also, in our office -and this is just as Grant had put it, the question
you're asking is a complex one and there are many
different components to it. MISO plays a role, the
utility providers play a role of identifying where
that reliability needs to exist, where the demand is
increasing, or where that is. Okay?

When -- one other part of that is when an independent wind farm is proposed, our office does review that proposal. And they have to seek a permit through our office to get approval for that -- for that wind farm.

MS. WHEATLEY: They get approval just for the wind farm? Does the Department of Energy also say okay now?

MR. MATTOX: I'm very sorry. We'll have to ask you to come up again. We can't hear.

MS WHEATLEY: So what I don't -- whether it's electrical grids or wind energy or water power or solar power, does the Department of Energy, when they look at these different places around the state of Minnesota, whether they're going to be transmitted through Minnesota or go to a local, do they look at the overall scheme of things, instead

of saying I'm going to grant this, you know, this X amount of windmills here, this X amount? Like how they're all going to be coordinated, how they're going to contribute to the grid, like -- so you build these things, now you have to get somebody else to come in and transport the electricity.

I just think that the State of Minnesota, or any state, or the U.S., as far as that goes, should have a much more broader viewpoint than what I feel like is happening. This little segment works over here, this little segment works over here. I just think it should be a lot more coordinated. We're sophisticated enough to do that. We have computers, we can do that.

MR. LANGAN: And thank you. Sorry to make you ask that question three times in three different ways. Thank you. And it is a complex answer. We do have integrated resource plans where utilities will give a forecast of the need and what, you know, you're talking about, both the power generating portions of it and then the transmission and distribution of that power. And so we do have -- they do submit long-range plans that are reviewed by the state and the Public Utility Commission. And so there is that type of thinking.

So there is that long-range thinking.

And the utilities do that, you know, on an individual basis, I guess. So Xcel Energy would submit one, Minnesota Power up north would submit one. And so there is that long range, holistic thinking out for a period of time in those -- in those resource plans that we receive.

Let's bring you up, since we're having

Let's bring you up, since we're having this conversation here.

MS. WHEATLEY: Here I thought I had a loud voice.

So when you do your long-range thinking, do states talk to other states? Because power, you know, is transient, I mean, it's kinetic, it doesn't stay still. So at what point do you start talking about the Dakotas or Wisconsin or any of those for your long-range plan?

 $\mbox{MR. LANGAN: We do -- we do consider} \\ \mbox{that. And here, I'll bring Tricia up.} \\$ 

But a lot of how we have structured our -- boy, it is loud over here. Sorry you're in the corner. How we have structured our -- our approval process, it coincides with the work that's done in the region. So, yes, there's a lot of communication back and forth between states.

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Tricia, anything you want to add?

MS. DEBLEECKERE: Pretty much like what I said before. I'm sorry you're getting tossed around to a few different people here, but you kind of hit the routing group, when that's more of a policy and planning question. But I -- there's people at my agency that deal with this issue and the long-range planning. And if you want additional -- you know, there's lots of plans I can refer you to. So if you want more information, I can get that to you, you know, after the meeting. Or if anyone is interested, you know, I can get some information to Matt to provide to anybody.

> MR. LANGAN: Okay. Yes, sir.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You have to bring the mic over here. He can't walk.

MR. TIEDEMAN: Gerald Tiedeman. 0ur local township, Section 10. I got my granddaughter's living with me and she has three sons that love to hunt. And I know they're going to be hunting along that line because that line runs right along our north boundary. Besides that we have a lot of cattle. Fence -- it's fenced up there and the cattle graze along that line and on that field.

So -- but I have another suggestion I would like to make. And that is why don't you check with the Minnesota Department of Transportation and whoever is heading up this high speed rail line going down to La Crosse and from what is it? Hampton?

MR. LANGAN: Um-hum.

MR. TIEDEMAN: From there over to the Mississippi River wouldn't be very far. And, well, when they get the right-of-way bought for a new line or whatever they're going to put it on, go right down that line with them. Get down to Alma, Wisconsin, you hook on to the Northern States Power line to run the electricity into Rochester. And I think it would be a lot cheaper route than what you're planning to go, through all this area.

MR. LANGAN: Thank you for that comment.

Okay. Other questions or comments? Yes,
please.

MR. BREIE: My name is Ron Breie. And a direct question that I haven't heard anything about at all, and that's basically, like, cell phone service and internet service. I've got -- my internet service comes off a tower to my place and it's going to run right, you know, perpendicular to

that line almost. And is that going to affect it?

And if so, do we get compensated for it, and how do
we get compensated for it?

MR. LANGAN: Thank you for that question. Any potential interference in association with the line will be evaluated in their environmental document. That is one of the pieces and -- one of the pieces I didn't read off as I was kind of checking through the list there. But that is -- that is an issue we will look at. If there is any interference, any radio or TV interference along the route, we would -- we would look at. And there is -- there are regulations that oversee any interference there. I think it's FCC will have access to our document and can provide us that information there, if there would be any interference.

We did have that question, actually, today. And, Tom, did you want to provide any additional information on that?

MR. HILLSTROM: Sure. We, as the utilities, have a lot of experience in this. We have lots of power lines all over the state. And there's very little chance of interference from -- in cell phone or any other kind of radio or

television or any kind of communication interference. The -- the way that the line could interfere is if the structure were placed directly between the receiver and the transmitter.

So it's physical obstruction of the tower. And being that these are single pole structures for the most part, placed 1,000 feet apart, the likelihood of any significant interference is pretty small. And again, this is a policy of the utilities that if our project results in a problem in any respect on your land or your reception, we'll fix it. The utility has a long commitment of fixing any problems that it creates. And you have our commitment that if our project creates a problem, we'll fix it.

MR. LANGAN: Any other questions or comments?

Okay. Seeing that there are none, we will be available for awhile after the meeting. We do have the maps in back. We do still have the computer up back here, if you would like to print out a map for use in your comments, or just for your own use.

I -- I want to thank everybody for being here tonight and asking your questions and providing

us your comments. Again, we do accept written comments. They are due to me by 4:30 p.m. on May 20th. couple weeks from now. I encourage you to send those comments in, if you have them. And thank you very much for being here tonight. (Hearing adjourned at 8:42 p.m.)